

HILO TEACHERS IN SESSION.

Will Work With National Teachers Association.

OFFICERS REELECTED FOR YEAR

Talk by Inspector Townsend on Duties of Importance in School—Plans for Fortnightly Meetings for General Study and Reading Among Local Teachers—Good Attendance.

HILO (Hawaii), Oct. 9.—The Hiló Teachers' Union met on Oct. 9th with vice-president W. Ray in the chair. Inspector Townsend was present and opened with prayer.

After the reading of the minutes Mr. Ray proposed that the society discuss plans for work for the coming year, and called for expression of ideas on the subject. Some one suggested work in connection with the National Teachers' Association. Mr. Ray asked for meetings for that purpose at least once a month. Mr. Townsend spoke of meeting even oftener, and told of the interesting weekly gathering in Lahaina; suggested additional readings on mind study, to be found in a monthly magazine called "Education Foundations," and urged thorough study to enable teachers to pass written examinations.

Mr. Ray mentioned Omer Abbott of Lahainaluna, and N. E. Lemmon of Spreckelsville, agents through whom desirable works on education could be purchased, and referred the audience to further information contained in the September extra of the Progressive Educator.

Miss Lyman moved that the association be resolved into a committee of the whole to consider the matter of local circles for combined study. After about half an hour the secretary was requested to prepare a report which, after some modification, stands as follows: "The suggestion is made that there be formed in Hiló a reading circle to meet once a fortnight (choosing its own time, place and leader) for the purpose of studying the works recommended by the National Teachers' Association, and also to take up some course that includes teaching, reading and the English language. The leader shall direct the course." This is understood not to prohibit branch circles, if any group find it inconvenient to attend at the place and hour selected. In case other circles are formed, all the leaders will join in committee to direct the course of study.

At the afternoon session Mrs. Townsend was selected leader of the general circle; place, Union school building; time, Oct. 23. Some who cannot regularly attend asked for books and for information about the plan of study, that they might keep in touch with the class.

The officers for the Hiló Teachers' Union were re-elected and stand as formerly: Miss Deyo, president; W. Ray, vice-president; Miss Coan, secretary and treasurer. Program committee for quarterly meeting, Dec. 4, Mrs. Terry, Mrs. Townsend and Miss Weight.

At about 1:30 Mr. Townsend rose to address the meeting. He went right to the point of "Duties of Importance in School." He spoke of the condition of school grounds, building, furniture, the daily order of the school rooms; the personal appearance of the teacher, his manner, his time, his method of discipline; obedience in the school—is it cheerful or grudging, willing or unwilling? "Let me choose a stronger word than willing, which may mean only a sort of apathetic consent; let me say 'willing obedience'—a will to do the right." First of all the teacher must secure obedience and order.

Evidence of obedience in the pupils. If discipline is lax, interest drags on the opposite hand fear drives out interest. There is a golden mean. What is the nature of this interest? Is it the matter itself, or in getting a prize, keeping rank in class, pleasing the teacher? Only the first is of the highest rank; but the last one should not be condemned, especially in little children, who begin with low ideals. Is the interest passive or active; does it consist in mere idle listening to the story or illustration, or does it awaken the mind to an activity of its own? Engagements of pupils at their desks. What they doing? What is busy work? Is it always profitable? Are the children working silently, or are they disturbing their neighbors?

Mr. Townsend said that the essential principle of instruction is that the mind begins everything with an individual idea and must from that reach out generalization and application. He illustrated by the familiar act of holding out two fingers and two fingers to make four fingers. But after the concrete the child must reason to the abstract and discover that all two's and two's make four.

Mr. Townsend also illustrated the statement that $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 equals $\frac{3}{4}$ of 2, by an object lesson with three sheets of paper folded into fourths and cut to suit his purpose. Adaptation of work to the child's mental powers. Is the work too hard for the child? Correction of errors should emphasize, not the error, but the right form. Do not present incorrect forms for criticism to any but advanced classes. Neatness and accuracy in written work. Is inaccuracy the result of carelessness, or of ignorance? How does the teacher ask questions? To remind the pupil of an answer, or to set him to thinking on his own answer? In this country there is a temptation to ask leading questions owing to the difficulty he pupil finds in framing sentence answers in an unfamiliar tongue.

Language teaching. Thought is the basis of language work. Give a child something to think about and he will be likely to express that thought in some form. Mr. Townsend put on the board a schedule for language study.

Thought Studies: Literature, Nature, Language, Form Studies, Language, Drawing, Modeling.

Literature is something besides Shakespeare; Cinderella is literature, so is Robinson Crusoe, so is the Story of the Three Bears. Give the children good stories to think about. Take them to Nature, get them to observe her objects and facts, get them to express the resultant thoughts by one or more of the three modes of expression, language, drawing, modeling. Technical grammar is not the application of English to every day use. The study of reading. The mere power to read is not a test of literacy. Does the child read, and what does he read, and what will he read when he leaves school? Reading may be a man's ruin if it is only reading of the Police Gazette stamp that he is fond of. Read what is pure and noble. Interest is the incentive to reading. Rouse the interest for the best kind of reading, that the taste for the best may guide the young when no longer under the teacher's guidance.

Mr. Townsend's excellent remarks secured undivided attention. Twenty-three members and five visitors present. The meeting closed at 3 p. m.

COMPLEXION OF CONGRESS.

Republicans Already Forecasting Good Sized Majority.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.—The first rough estimate of the political complexion of the next House of Representatives has been made at the Republican Congressional headquarters, though care is taken that the estimate shall not be considered as an official statement issued by the committee. According to this statement there can be no reasonable doubt that the next House will be Republican, though it is conceded that it is not expected that the phenomenal and at times unwieldy majority of the present House will be retained. From the figures now in the hands of the committee a modest majority of only seven is claimed, but a study of the States will show that in every case there has been claimed only the lowest possible number of representatives. Thus in Indiana, which is now represented in the House by a full delegation of thirteen Republicans, only nine members are claimed. Similarly only twelve Republicans are claimed for Ohio, though there are at present nineteen Republicans in the House. A spirit of extreme conservatism has been maintained throughout, and the outlook is accordingly that the first official statement issued by Chairman Babcock will be far more liberal in its claims. The following condensed statement will show where the Republicans hope to win their representatives:

| | |
|----------------|----|
| Alabama | 1 |
| Connecticut | 4 |
| Delaware | 1 |
| Illinois | 12 |
| Indiana | 9 |
| Iowa | 10 |
| Kansas | 4 |
| Maryland | 4 |
| Massachusetts | 13 |
| Michigan | 6 |
| Minnesota | 5 |
| Missouri | 3 |
| Nebraska | 5 |
| Kentucky | 5 |
| Maine | 4 |
| New Hampshire | 2 |
| New Jersey | 7 |
| New York | 32 |
| North Carolina | 12 |
| Ohio | 12 |
| Oregon | 2 |
| Pennsylvania | 28 |
| Tennessee | 2 |
| Rhode Island | 2 |
| Vermont | 2 |
| West Virginia | 2 |
| Wisconsin | 9 |

A total of.....186

The conservatism of this claim will be conceded by every one. Nothing has been claimed in the statement from the Pacific Coast, though it is believed that California, for instance, will send no less than five Republicans to the next House. Nor are any members claimed from Nevada, Utah, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, North and South Dakota, South Carolina or Virginia, all of which have Republican representatives in the present House. It is still early for even an approximately accurate forecast, but the foregoing statement shows beyond a doubt that the House will have a safe working majority for the Republicans.

Government Dock at Puget Sound.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Navy Department has finally accepted the great dock at Puget Sound, and released the contractor by giving him the last payment, including those reserved. This action provides the Government with facilities for docking and cleaning the largest ships at any time of year. Hitherto it would not have been possible to examine or repair the hull of a modern battleship at any Pacific port except Esquimalt, B. C.

A few weeks ago the editor was taken with a very severe cold that caused him to be in a most miserable condition. It was undoubtedly a bad case of la grippe and recognizing it as dangerous he took immediate steps to bring about a speedy cure. From the advertisement of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the many good recommendations included therein, we concluded to make a first trial of the medicine. To say that it was satisfactory in its results, is putting it very mildly, indeed. It acted like magic and the result was a speedy and permanent cure. We have no hesitancy in recommending this excellent Cough Remedy to any one afflicted with a cough or cold in any form.—The Banner of Liberty, Libertytown, Maryland. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

WIELDERS OF THE BIRCH ROD.

How School Children Are Brought Into Line.

CUSTOMS OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

England Still Holds to Old Fashioned Methods—Girls Whipped as Well as Boys—German Flogging Done by "Blue Man" With Ancient Mask.

Pupils beginning school this month will better appreciate their teachers and the educational laws of this country when they learn of the punishment applied to misbehaving and inattentive children in the schools of foreign lands say the Washington Star. Corporal punishment in our schools is practically at an end, except, perhaps, in a few districts of states where laws have never been passed forbidding such procedure. Commissioner of Education Harris, Uncle Sam's chief adviser on school matters, says that a great change has lately been wrought in our methods of school discipline. "It is clear that with frequent and severe corporal punishments," says he, "it is next to impossible to retain genuine respect for law. Only the very rare teacher can succeed in this. Punishment through the sense of honor has therefore superseded, for the most part, in our best schools the use of the rod."

Reports of authentic authorities who have inspected the disciplinary methods in England and other foreign countries state that the English schoolmaster of today uses the rod almost as unsparsingly as he did a century ago. Recently a futile attempt was made to pass a bill through the British parliament forbidding the infliction of physical pain by teachers, except with the birch rod, upon children below sixteen years of age. This unsuccessful bill also provided that no master or employer should strike an apprentice or servant.

HOW THEY DO IT IN ENGLAND.

The English school inquiry commission recently investigated the different means of punishment in vogue in different shires. In some no assistant teacher is permitted to flog a child, the distinction being reserved for the head master. In other places, besides flogging, the penalty for lying, swearing, insolence and moral offense, fines and stoppages of pocket money are imposed. "Sending to bed" is the favorite punishment in most of the English girls' schools.

The rod in present use in Winchester School, one of England's most important public schools, is composed of four apple tree twigs set in a wooden handle. It is kept in repair by two members of the junior class, who are appointed "rod makers" by the prefect. While thrashing a boy the wielder of this rod wears a cap of the mortar-board design. This custom has been in vogue in Winchester School since before the discovery of America. At Eton School, another of England's foremost public educational institutions for boys, the flogging paraphernalia consists of a block made to represent two steps and a long bushy switch of birch. The victim kneels upon the block, after appropriately arranging his garments. Not only young boys are thus handled in Great Britain, but youths as old as many of our haughty collegians in their freshman or even their sophomore years. Not long ago a boy of eighteen, who, at his father's orders, refused to be flogged, was expelled.

Besides the birch and apple-twig switches, other instruments of torture applied to bad school boys in England are the rule and spatula. The latter, commonly called the "Jonathan," is a large circular disk of wood, having five or more holes bored about the center and mounted upon a handle. Needless to say, the holes raise painful blisters upon the area of application. In many English schools for boys a punishment known as "horsing" was in vogue not many years ago. One miscreant was made to sit upon the back of another astride, both being flogged at the same time.

THEY WHIPPED THE GIRLS.

In schools for girls and young ladies in England, even within the memory of our grandparents, the rod was unsparsingly used. The whipping outfit for the fair sex included the rattan, the birch, the whip of whalebone and the punishment blouse. The latter was a short garment made without sleeves and very low in the neck, front and back. For some offenses young ladies were made to disrobe themselves in the school room and to don this costume previous to being whipped in the presence of their schoolmates. In later days English girls were whipped mostly upon their bare arms and shoulders, although reports show that this was not always the case.

In Scotland schoolmasters of today emphasize their rules with an instrument known as the "tams." It is in universal use in all boys' schools in that section of the British empire. The "tams" is a short leather strap cut into fringe at the end. Records of some of the more ancient Scotch school customs show that the dried skins of eels made into switches were used for the same purpose.

OFFICIAL FLOGGERS.

Corporal punishment is also permitted in the German schools. Every German knows the meaning of the phrase "naught comma five," the formula for which is written "0,5." In Germany this stands for one half of a meter. The meter is the standard measure of Germany, and in that coun-

try the comma is used instead of the period to indicate the decimal. The "0,5," therefore, is a $\frac{1}{2}$ or 5-meter stick. It is the scepter of nearly every boys' school teacher in the fatherland.

Not many years ago in Germany there used to be officials in some cities delegated to visit the schools, their only duty being to flog bad boys. They wore masks and long blue cloaks, whence the name of each, "the blue man." They whaled bad boys in the passages before the school rooms, while the teachers stood by to superintend the operation. None of the German boys in those times knew who their punishers were, and reference to the "blue man" made them tremble in their little boots.

Among the punishments directed against pride in Germany is the "asses' bench," corresponding to some extent to the stool upon which our fathers and their fathers were made to stand when they wore the "fool's cap." A Bavarian schoolmaster named Hautele, who taught for over fifty-one years, kept record that he had during this service inflicted 911,527 strokes of the cane, 124,000 whacks with the rod, 20,389 blows with the ruler, 10,235 boxes on the ear and 7,905 tugs at the same, with a sum total of 1,115,800 blows on the head with the knuckles.

He threatened the rod to 1,707 children who did not receive it, and made 777 kneel upon round hard peas and 631 upon a sharp-edged piece of wood, and 5,001 were made to ride the wooden horse. The last was a beam of timber set with sharp points, upon which the culprit was made to sit astride, sometimes with weights attached to his feet.

IN CASES OF ANGER.

Bad children in the schools of Turkey, Persia and China suffer a very painful mode of punishment known as the bastinado. The soles of the feet are severely struck with a lath, paddle, or stick of bamboo, sometimes until the blood issues from beneath the nails. This mode is particularly in vogue in Mohammedan schools, where children are taught to read the Koran. Prof. Lyman Cobb, a veteran New York schoolmaster, who a half a century ago was the author of a number of school books, teachers' manuals and the like, expressed his opinion that "when a child becomes very angry and perhaps throws himself upon the floor a sudden dash of cold water in the face or on the back of the head and neck will have an excellent effect. Sometimes," he continued, "boys become angry at each other. The parent or teacher can cause them to drink a considerable quantity of cold water, or he can turn some on their heads or on the back of their necks. School boys sometimes fight and quarrel. A pailful of water thrown over them will cool their anger and youthful ardor. In the winter let them when in anger be required to eat a snowball and it will have a capital effect in allaying an excited temper."

In another paragraph of advice this original disciplinarian prescribes that angry boys should also, in winter, be required to stand close to the fire until breaking into a profuse perspiration.

It's a Far Cry FROM FOREIGN LANDS TO Chicago, U. S. A.

But no matter where you live, we are anxious to do business with you in Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject. We handle only dependable goods—no trash. We believe we can send to any clime, goods of any kind, perfect in quality, at lower prices, laid down, than the residents thereof can obtain them anywhere else. Our belief is founded on a quarter century's experience. To acquaint you with our facilities we will send you, or any other foreign resident, free of all charges, our "BUY-ERS GUIDE," a 2½ pound book, 700 pages, 13,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions—it is unique, useful, valuable—and also our "HARD BOOK FOR FOREIGN BUYERS," which contains all necessary information to put you in close touch with our marvelous methods. WILL YOU ASK US TO DO SO?

Montgomery Ward & Co.
111 to 118 Michigan Ave. Chicago, U. S. A.

Have You a Horse? IF YOU HAVE, Dress Him Well!

OAK-TANNED :::: HAND-MADE
Harness!

Looks Well, Is Strong,
..... and Never Wears Out.

FRED PHILP.

Fine Hand-made Harness a Specialty.
92 KING ST., HONOLULU, H. I.
Telephone 111. P. O. Box 133.

J. S. WALKER,
General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company,
Alliance Assurance Company,
Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMA OF MADGEBURG
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada,
Scottish Union and National Insurance Company.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

A Record of nearly 60 years

Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

22—The name, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass of each bottle. Take no cheap imitations.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY
Limited.

A New Lot of Elegant FRAMED PICTURES, MOULDINGS, EASELS, Etc.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE LAST STEAMER.

Also a fine assortment of READY MADE FRAMES suitable for photographs.

No trouble to show goods. Call and see what we have at

King Bros.
110 HOTEL STREET.

Metropolitan Market
KING STREET.

Choicest Meats
From Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied
ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THE
Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,
Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a month, delivered by carriers.

NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

Total Funds at 31st December, 1895, £12,433,131.

1. Authorized Capital—£2,000,000 £ 2 0 0
2. Subscribed £ 2,750,000 £ 2 7 5 0
3. Paid up Capital £ 2,750,000 £ 2 7 5 0
4. Fire Funds £ 2,000,000 £ 2 0 0 0
5. Life and Annuity Funds £ 2,144,614 19 5 £ 2 1 4 4 6 1 4 1 9 5

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

INSURANCE Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE
INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.,

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,830,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss of damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.,

Life and Fire
Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Boston.

Elmo Fire Insurance Company
Of Hartford.

RUBBER STAMPS AND STEREOTYPES

AT GAZETTE OFFICE.